

THE TELEGRAPH.
PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY MORNING, BY
A. THOMSON.
TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.
One Dollar and Fifty Cents.
Two Dollars within the year.
Not paid until after the expiration of the year.
Two Dollars and Fifty Cents
will be charged.
No paper will be discontinued until all
arrearages are paid, except at the option of the publisher.
All communications on the business of the
sheet must be postpaid to secure attention.
To Clubs, of ten or more, the paper will
be sold at a liberal reduction in price.

MEIGS COUNTY TELEGRAPH.

A Weekly Journal Devoted to Politics, Literature, Agriculture, Commerce, Markets and General Intelligence

BY A. THOMSON. POMEROY, TUESDAY, JULY 15, 1856. VOL. 8—NO. 24

OFFICE OF THE TELEGRAPH,
FRONT STREET,
SEVEN DOORS BELOW COURT—OF ST. LOUIS.
POMEROY, OHIO.
Rates of Advertising.
One square (12 lines or less) three weeks, \$1.00
Every subsequent insertion, : : : : .50
One square, three months, : : : : 3.00
One square, six months, : : : : 5.00
One square, one year, : : : : 8.00
One half column, one year, : : : : 12.00
Three-fourths of a column, one year, : : : : 16.00
One column, one year, : : : : 20.00
Advertisements not having the number of in-
sertions marked on copy, will be continued un-
til ordered to be discontinued.
For casual advertising must pay in advance.
Job Printing, of every description
executed with accuracy and neatness.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

PROFESSIONAL—LAWYERS.
J. A. PLANT, Attorney at Law, Pomero-
y, O., 201.
PHYSICIANS.
D. S. G. MENZIES, M.D., Third-Street,
between Walnut and Olive, Cincinnati, O.
Pays special attention to Diseases of Women.
J. 2, 1855.
BANKERS.
DANIEL & RATHBURN, Bankers, Front-
street, Pomero-
INSURANCE COMPANIES.
THE INSURANCE COMPANY of Hart-
ford, Conn., O. BRANCH, Agent,
Court street, Pomero-
DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, &c.
W. H. RALSTON, Dealer in Fancy and
Staple Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware,
Boots and Shoes, &c., Front street, three doors
below Court street, Pomero-
**BRANDS & CO., Dealers in Dry Goods,
Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, &c.,**
at the corner of Court street, three doors above the
corner of Front street, Pomero-
**W. COOPER & CO., Dealers in Dry
Goods, Groceries, Hardware, &c.,**
at the corner of Court street, three doors above the
corner of Front street, Pomero-
**DUNCAN SLOAN, Dealer in Groceries,
Clothing, Hats, Caps, Shoes, &c.,**
Court street, Pomero-
**W. STIVERS, Manufacturer of and Dealer
in every description of Clothing.**
The best workmen constantly employed. Cloths,
Cassimeres, and Vestings kept on hand.
Paris and London fashions received monthly.
PAINTS, OILS, &c.
D. REED & BROTHER, Dealers in Drugs,
Patent Medicines, Paints, Oils, Dyestuffs,
&c., Front street, a few doors above Court,
Pomero-
PLANING MACHINES, &c.
DAVIS & MORTON, on Sugar Run, Pomero-
y, have their Planing Machine in good
order, and constantly planing, flooring, weather-
boarding, &c., kept constantly on hand, to fill
orders. Work warranted to give satisfaction.
BAKERS AND CONFECTIONERS.
GEORGE HOSSICK, Baker and Confectioner,
Front street, a few doors above Court, and
one door below Court, Pomero-
COPPERSMITHING.
S. L. THURSH, Copper-smith, below Pome-
roy, Salt Furnace, Pomero-
BLACKSMITHING.
F. E. HUMPHREY, Blacksmith, Mulberry-st.,
opposite the Court-house, Pomero-
**GEORGE STIVERS, Blacksmith, Mulberry-
street, opposite Court-house.** Keeps con-
stantly on hand and for sale, one, two, three,
and four horse wagons. Job work of all kinds
executed to order.
PAINTERS AND GLAZIERS.
F. LYMAN, Painter and Glazier, west side
Court street, fourth door above Court,
Pomero-
SADDLE AND HARNESS MAKERS.
J. B. HAMPTON & CO., Saddle and Harness
Manufacturers, Front street, five doors be-
low Court, Pomero-
**JAMES WRIGHT, Saddle and Harness Maker,
Shop, over Black and Rathbun's store, in
Rutland, O.**
BOOTS AND SHOES.
T. WHITESIDES, Manufacturer of Boots and
Shoes, Front street, under Telegraph print-
ing office. The best of work, for Ladies and
Gentlemen, made to order.
TANNERS & CURRIERS.
GEORGE McQUIGG & CO., Tanners and
Curriers, Baltimore street, (on Sugar Run,
Pomero-
WAGON MAKING.
JOHN W. HARWOOD, Carriage maker, lower
part of Mulberry, O. Carriages, and Wagons
of all kinds made to order or repaired on the
shortest notice. House painting, glazing, paper
hanging, &c., executed in the best style. J. 19.
**H. & P. CROSBIE, Wagon-makers, Mulberry-
street, Pomero-
Having had long experience in the business,
they are enabled to execute, in a neat and
substantial manner, all orders for wagons, bug-
gies, carriages, &c., on short notice, and at rea-
sonable terms.
MANUFACTURES.
POMEROY ROLLING MILL COMPANY.
Front Street, Pomero-
Have constantly on hand and made to order, merchant's
iron of all sizes. Orders solicited, and promptly
executed.
L. F. POTTER, Agent, Cincinnati, Ohio.
June 3, 1855.
COALPORT SALT COMPANY. Office in
Cooper's Building, Coalport, O. Salt for
country trade, retail, Twenty-Five and Forty
Cents per bushel.
JUNE 5.
SUGAR RUN SALT COMPANY, Pomero-
y. Salt thirty-five cents per bushel. Office
near the Furnace. O. GRANT, Agent.
POMEROY SALT COMPANY, Pomero-
y. Salt for sale at thirty-five cents per bushel,
for country trade.
DARNEY SALT COMPANY, Coalport. Salt
for sale at 35c. per bushel, for country trade.
HOTELS.
U. S. HOTEL AND STAGE OFFICE, four
doors below the Rolling Mill, Pomero-
y, Meigs county, Ohio. M. A. WESTER, Proprietor.
JUNE 17, 1855.
STOVES, TINWARE, &c.
W. J. PRALL, Manufacturer of Tinware, and
Dealer in every variety of Stoves, &c.,
opposite the Court-house, Pomero-
MILLS.
SHEPARD SAW MILL, Front street, Pomero-
y, near Kirt's Run. N. B. Nye, Proprietor.
Lumber sawed to order on short notice. Plan-
ing left constantly on hand for sale.
JUNE 8, 1855.
COALBRIDGE FLOURING MILL, Pomero-
y, and Crystal Flouring Mill, Coalport. M. J.
Dick & Nye, Proprietors. Cash paid for Wheat
at all times.**

THE WHITE HOUSE RACE.

The following was sung at the organization of a Republican Club in Philadelphia, on Tuesday night.

The White House Race.
There's an old gray horse whose name is Buck;
His dam was Polly and his sire Bad Luck.
Du da, du da,
Du da, du da da da.
Cue—We're bound to work all night,
We're bound to work all day,
I'll bet my money on the Mustang Colt,
Will anybody bet on the Gray?
The Mustang Colt is strong and young,
Du da, du da,
His wind is sound and his knees not sprung,
Du da, du da da da.
Cue—We're bound to, &c.
The old gray horse is a well known hack,
Du da, du da,
He's long been fed at the public rack,
Du da, du da da da.
Cue—We're bound to, &c.
The Mustang is a full blood colt,
Du da, du da,
He cannot shy and will not bolt,
Du da, du da da da.
Cue—We're bound to, &c.
The old gray horse when he tries to trot,
Du da, du da,
Goes round and round in the same old spot,
Du da, du da da da.
Cue—We're bound to, &c.
The Mustang goes at a killing pace,
Du da, du da,
He's bound to win in the four mile race,
Du da, du da da da.
Cue—We're bound to, &c.
Then do your best with the old gray hack,
Du da, du da,
The Mustang Colt will clear the track,
Du da, du da da da.
Cue—We're bound to work all night,
We're bound to work all day,
I'll bet my money on the Mustang Colt,
You'd better not bet on the gray.

How Fremont Ran in '47.

The following sketch is from the pen of one of the many who were fascinated by the brilliant and dashing career of Col. Fremont as the deliverer of California, and who became acquainted with the incidents he describes upon the spot, and from the lips of parties who witnessed them. They show that Fremont made "a good run" once, and will go far to satisfy those who are open to conviction that he can do it again.

FREMONT, ON THE RIDE OF THE ONE HUNDRED.
In the early part of the year 1847, business called me to Alta California. Having been long a resident on the Pacific coast, and being familiar with the language and customs of the people, I was selected to effect a large contract of hides for one of our eastern firms, the trade being nearly paralyzed at the time by the war then in progress between our country and Mexico; where a handful of noble men were accomplishing deeds which have given them a place in history by the side of Leonidas and his brave. The Californians had become to us a desideratum; although their mineral wealth still slumbered, waiting for that enchanter of modern days, Yankee enterprise; their splendid harbors, the contiguous to our possessions in Oregon, and the facilities for trade with China, were a sufficient incentive. Commodore Stockton had hurried up from Galois in the frigate Congress, and General Kearney had crossed the plains from the Missouri river, with a force of armed hunters, for the purpose of taking the country and holding it as a gauge for a satisfactory treaty.

The native Californians, who had long groined beneath the imposts of a distant government and vernal governors; had themselves invited our overtures; but a few of their leaders, with a deadly hatred toward the Yankees, and hope of personal reward from Mexico, were assiduously endeavoring to stir the people up to revolt—in many cases with too great success. Manuel Castro, a wealthy and influential ranchero, now for determined opposition to all change, and enmity to the "Gringos," had arranged for an attack on the Pueblos Los Angeles, the headquarters of Kearney, held by a small force of marines and volunteers. His agents were in all parts of the country, inflaming the inhabitants and urging them to join him. By some means his plan leaked out.

I was at this time at the ranch of my old friend, General Martinez Vallejo, on the Sonoma Creek, my companion was Capt. D., who has since espoused one of our best leaders. Vallejo was one of the largest land-holders in California, owning some sixty square miles, with forty thousand head of cattle and several hundred horses, at that time being a man's available wealth. He had been formerly military Governor of the country, and was considered a fair spool by our people, though in justice I must state that he was kindly disposed toward the Americans. The house was a substantial edifice of two stories, surrounded by a corral, with a stout gateway; the house consisted of some twenty persons. We had all retired to rest, and were wrapped in slumber, when the loud barking of dogs and hollering of men aroused us suddenly from our dreams. Expecting an attack from the bear party, (a band of lawless desperadoes who infest the country,) all rushed to the courtyard, armed as well as the time permitted, and in costumes the most picturesque, as primitive as usual considered so. The General, sabre in hand, came last, he challenged the intruders with:

"*Quien es tu? (Who is there?)*
Americano es amigo, arve a guerra.
(Americans and friends, open the gate,) was the response, a blow accompanying the words that made the floor shake again.

The demand was perforce complied with; and a band of some fifty men were presented to our view, mounted and arrayed as trappers and hunters, and armed to the teeth.

Col. Fremont's Letter to the National American Convention.

The following letter from Col. Fremont is in reply to a letter from the Committee of the National American Convention, lately assembled in this city, conveying to him their nomination as a candidate for the Presidency.

Mr. Fremont's reply is a brief and every way becoming his position. He accepts the nomination of the American party as a tribute to that great principle upon which all parties in the opposition are united, and gracefully acknowledges the patriotic motives in which their nomination had its origin.—[N. Y. Post.]

New York, June 30, 1856.

GENTLEMEN: I received with deep sensibility your communication, informing me that a convention of my fellow citizens, recently assembled in this city, have nominated me their candidate for the highest office in the gift of the American people; and I desire through you to offer to the members of that body, and their respective constituencies, my grateful acknowledgments for this distinction and expression of confidence. In common with all who are interested in the welfare of the country, I had been strongly impressed by the generous spirit of conciliation which influenced the action of your assembly, and characterized your note. A disposition to avoid all special questions tending to defeat unanimity in the great cause, for the sake of which it was conceded that differences of opinion on less essential questions should be held in abeyance, was evinced alike in the proceedings of your Convention in reference to me, and in the manner in which you have communicated the result. In this course no sacrifice of opinion on any side becomes necessary.

I shall in a few days be able to transmit you a paper, designed for all parties engaged in our cause, in which I present to the country my views of the leading subjects which are now put in issue in the contest for the Presidency. My confidence in the success of our cause is greatly strengthened by the belief that these views will meet the approbation of your constituents.

Trusting that the national and patriotic feelings evinced by the tender of your co-operation in the work of regenerating the government, which pervade the country, will harmonize all elements in our truly great and common cause, I accept the nomination with which you have honored me, and am, gentlemen, very respectfully, your fellow-citizen,

J. C. FREMONT.

Messrs. Thomas H. Ford, Ambrose Stevens, W. A. Howard, Stephen M. Allen, S. E. P. Kass, Thos. Shankland, J. B. Dunham, M. C. Clegg—A Committee of the National American Party.

GERMAN FREMONT MEETING.—There was a significant Republican Reunification gathering of about a thousand Germans at the Assembly Rooms on Court street, Saturday night. A series of resolutions were passed, strongly endorsing the action of the Republican Convention at Philadelphia. A letter from Charles Keemlein, given heartily for Fremont and Dayton was read. Speeches were made by Judge Stallo and Fred Hassarack, advocating the election of the Republican ticket. F. Rapp, editor of the Turnzeitung, (the organ of the German Turners, a circulation of near ten thousand,) made a warm Fremont speech. There is no question, but the German element is definitely with emphasis, enlisted for the war, and work in the Republican cause.—[Cin. Commercial.]

WHAT THE GERMAN PAPERS SAY.—The New York Abend Zeitung has an excellent article on the conflict in Kansas, in which the cause of the civil is shown to be not only the invasion of Border Ruffians, but the sham laws they have enacted, and which the Cincinnati Convention and Mr. Buchanan have solemnly endorsed. "Let no one be deceived," says the Abend Zeitung, "there is absolutely no other means of putting an end to the struggles in Kansas except the entire annulment of the decrees of that quasi Legislature, and the holding elections upon the basis of a new electoral law to be passed by Congress."

EPIDEMIC AMONG HORSES.—The Manchester (N. H.) Mirror says that for about six weeks there has been an alarming epidemic among the horses in that section, and not only there, but in all parts of New England. Fourteen horses have been taken with it in Manchester. The Mirror says: "They are taken suddenly, without any apparent cause, with shivering and very hard breathing. In half an hour, in severe cases, the bowels and stomach ceases, though the appetite does not wholly depart. This disease is congestion of the lungs. It does not generally terminate fatally if attended to in season. The sickness lasts from eight to twelve days."

PHILADELPHIA, July 2d.—An extensive pier at Reid street wharf caved in last night, while occupied by about seventy-five persons, principally women and children, enjoying the breeze from the Delaware. A large shears on the wharf fell over, crushing under the bridge over the sluice, so that escape was difficult, as the connection with the main land was cut off. A large number were saved by boats from the receiving ship Union. Twelve or fifteen women and children perished. Very few of the bodies have been recovered.

John Brough, formerly a leading Democrat, and editor of the Cincinnati Enquirer, as a political meeting in Indianapolis recently made the following remarks:

"I shall not attempt to make a speech at this time, even a Democratic speech, for the reason that if I should now begin where I left off twelve years ago, my speech might be too much of a free soil speech, or it might not be at present an orthodox Democratic speech."

In reply to the charge that Mr. Fremont is a Catholic, the New York Tribune says: "Col. Fremont was baptized, reared, and confirmed in the Protestant Episcopal Church, to which he has ever adhered."

A FACT FOR THE OLD WHIGS.

It is a fact which can never pass out of the recollection of the admirers of Henry Clay, that James Buchanan was the author of the atrocious charge of "bargain and corruption" made against Henry Clay and John Quincy Adams, in 1825. Never was there uttered a baser, more malignant, or more unfounded slander, and it is safe to predict that the remnant of that glorious party who followed the gallant Clay, will hesitate long, and reflect well before they bestow their votes on a man who attempted to assassinate his reputation.—[Buff. Com. Adv.]

Inconsistent as it may seem, there are those who still hold the name of Clay in profound reverence and yet talk of supporting the man who opposed almost every principle Mr. Clay ever advocated, and who ceased not at party opposition, but also maligned the great statesman in such a way as defeated his election. We leave it for such men, to say how they can reconcile their professions of reverence for the name of Henry Clay.—[Sandusky Register.]

Boston, July 2d.—The steamship America sailed at noon to-day for Halifax and Liverpool, with 140 passengers and nearly 1,000,000 in specie. The wharf of Gale, Dudley & Co., at Cambridgeport, was burned last night, together with a large stock of lumber. Loss \$40,000. Several adjoining buildings were also burned. Two engines were likewise burned, the engine men escaping with difficulty, and some jumping overboard. No lives were lost.

The New York Herald says that armed expeditions are forming here in our Southern cities, to proceed to Mexico and assist the government of that country.

Advices from Venezuela report the insurgents there as becoming serious. The insurgents captured four towns and were marching on Bolivar.

OUR PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS.—However curious it may seem to the casual observer, to witness the half dozen Presidential candidates we now have, it is by no means an unprecedented occurrence. When Gen. Washington was the candidate for the first Presidency, there were no less than eleven besides himself named by the people for that office and voted for. This was under the original process for the election of President, however, when the person who received the second highest number of votes was so chosen Vice President. Consequently eleven were really the candidates for Vice Presidency. They were John Adams, of Mass., who received 34 votes; Samuel Huntington, of Conn., 2 votes; John Jay, of New York, 9 votes; John Hancock, of Mass., 4 votes; R. M. Harrison, of Md., 6 votes; George Clinton, of New York, 3 votes; John Rutledge, of S. C., 6 votes; John Milton, of Ga., 2 votes; James Armstrong, of Ga., 1 vote; Edward Telfair, of Mass., 1 vote. Washington received 69 votes, the whole of the electoral college, and was thus unanimously elected. John Adams was elected Vice President, having the second largest number of votes.

At the second term Washington was again unanimously elected, there being only four other candidates. At Mr. Adams' election there were twelve other candidates. At Jefferson's first term, four. Jefferson and Aaron Burr received an equal number of the electoral vote, and Jefferson was elected by the House of Representatives after thirty-six ballots. After this the President and Vice President were voted for directly by the electoral college; and at Jefferson's second term he had but one competitor, Pinckney, of S. C., who received fourteen votes; Madison had two competitors, Geo. Clinton, of N. Y., and Pinckney, of S. C. At his second term but one, Rufus King, of N. Y. At his second term but one, John Q. Adams, of Mass. At the next term four candidates were voted for—Andrew Jackson, of Tenn., 99 votes; John Q. Adams, of Mass., 84 votes; William H. Crawford, of Ga., 41 votes; and Henry Clay, of Ky., 37 votes. The election went to the House and Adams was elected. It was at this election that the charge of bribery and corruption originated against Henry Clay, and the injustice of which was not fully exposed until near the close of Mr. Clay's life.

At the next term Andrew Jackson was elected over Mr. Adams. 178 votes to 83. At his second term Henry Clay, John Floyd, of Va., and Wm. Wirt, of Md., were candidates; Jackson received 219 votes, a majority being 145. At the next term Mr. Van Buren was elected over four others, Gen. Harrison, of Ohio; Hugh L. White, of Tenn; Daniel Webster, of Mass; and Wm. L. Mangum, of N. C. At the next term Mr. Harrison was elected over Mr. Van Buren, by an electoral vote of 234 to 60. In 1844 Mr. Polk was elected over Mr. Clay. In 1848 Gen. Taylor was elected over Mr. Cass. In 1852 Mr. Pierce was elected over Gen. Scott.

"ONLY A SURVEYOR."—The Boston Courier has discovered that Col. Fremont is only an engineer or surveyor. Col. Washington, too, was, during his early manhood, "only a surveyor." But all his biographers have agreed that this honorable profession, involving great physical and mental activity, expended not in spinning political theories, but in promoting the great practical interests of the country, proved an admirable school to fit him for his subsequent career. What was a good school for Washington, will, I think, prove no less so for Col. Fremont.—[Atlas.]

Selkirk was "monarch of all he surveyed." But as monarchs have gone out of fashion, we propose merely to make Fremont President of all he surveys. Huzzah for the Surveyor!—[Boston Telegraph.]

THE NEW YORK HERALD'S OPINION OF BUCHANAN'S CHANCES.

The New York Herald has a leading article on Buchanan's chances for an election. We quote from it as follows:

The main question is, what are the prospects of the campaign? We anticipate one of the most exciting, tumultuous and revolutionary political contests in all the history of the republic. Many of our hopeful democratic fellow citizens expect to believe that there will hardly be a fight—that Mr. Buchanan, with scarcely a show of resistance, will walk over the course. We have only to say, looking calmly over the whole field, that for all such as entertain the belief that there will be no struggle, the doors of some lunatic asylum had better be opened at once. We have no doubt of the fact that a vast majority of the American people, in the present distracted condition of the country, are opposed to the Democratic party, debauched and demoralized under the malignant influences of this Pierce administration; and we believe that these would still exist a majority of the American people opposed to the ratification of the debaucheries of this corrupted party, even if they should nominate as their representative an angel from heaven. This is our conviction and our belief. Grant that, as an honest man and a statesman, Mr. Buchanan is a fair nomination, and that he is immeasurably superior to men of such small calibre and paltry expedients as Pierce and his Forney Kitchen Cabinet, the impressive evidences are yet all around us of an impending revolution. Louis the Sixteenth was an amiable, respectable and worthy man, and sincerely labored for the good of his people; yet in the terrible storm raised by his imbecile and corrupt predecessors he was swept away. We anticipate nothing so frightful in this enlightened day; yet we say that Pierce has raised a storm which even Buchanan cannot prematurely command to be still. It is drifting to a great popular revolution. We shall have a revolution—was must have a revolution; for a sweeping revolution is as necessary at times to purify the political atmosphere as a summer thunder gust to clear away the miasma and corrupting exhalations of a long sickly siege of the dog days.

The Richmond Whig threatens Judge McLean. His patriotic letter to the venerable Judge Hornblower, of New Jersey, is denounced in the most unmeasured terms, and he is told that he will be "requested" by all honest citizens to resign the high office which he has disgraced." If Buchanan should succeed, the attempt will be made to impeach Judge McLean for having dared to denounce the repeal of the Missouri Compromise.

[The Charleston S. C. Mercury, of Sept. 24, 1847, bore the following testimony to the character and abilities of Col. Fremont:] "The marked and brilliant career of Col. Fremont has arrested general attention and admiration, and has been watched with a lively interest by his fellow-citizens of South Carolina. Charleston, particularly, is proud of him; and the reputation which he has at so early an age achieved for himself, claims as something in which she too has a share."

Prentice of the Louisville Journal, the biographer of Mr. Clay, in answer to a remark that the Clay Whigs would vote for Buchanan says:

"We can show the old Whigs, if they do not know the fact already, as we are nearly sure a great many of them do, that Mr. Buchanan is just about the last respectable man in the world for whom they could properly or consistently vote."

Report of the Congressional Committee, on the Outrages in Kansas.
The following is the report of the Investigating Committee:

A journal of proceedings, including sundry communications made to and by the Committee, was kept, a copy of which is herewith submitted. The testimony, also, is herewith submitted; a copy of it has been made and arranged, not according to the order in which it was taken, but so as to present, as clearly as possible, a consecutive history of events in the territory from its organization to the 15th day of March, A. D. 1856.

Your Committee deem it their duty to state, as briefly as possible, the principal facts proved before them. When the act to organize the Territory of Kansas was passed on—day of May, 1854, the greater portion of its eastern border was included in Indian reservations not open for settlement, and there were but few white settlers in any portion of the territory. Its Indian population was rapidly decreasing, while many emigrants from different parts of our country were anxiously waiting the extinction of the Indian title, and the establishment of a Territorial government, to seek new homes in its fertile prairie. It cannot be doubted that if its condition as a free territory had been left undisturbed by Congress, its settlement would have been rapid, peaceful, and prosperous. Its climate, soil, and easy access to the older settlements would have made it the favored course for the tide of emigration constantly flowing to the West, and by this time, it would have been added to the Union as a Free State, without the least sectional excitement. If so organized, none but the kindest feeling could have existed between it and the adjoining States. Their mutual interests and intercourse, instead of, as now, endangering the harmony of the Union, would have strengthened the ties of national brotherhood. [The testimony clearly shows that before the proposition to repeal the Missouri Compromise was introduced into Congress, the people of Western Missouri appeared indifferent to the prohibition of Slavery in the Territory, and neither asked nor desired its repeal.]

When, however, the prohibition was removed by the action of Congress, the aspect of affairs entirely changed. The whole country was agitated by the re-opening of a controversy which conservative men in different regions hoped had been settled for every State and Territory by some law be-

YOND THE DANGER OF REPEAL.

The excitement which has always accompanied the discussion of the Slavery question was greatly increased by the hope on the one hand of extending Slavery into a region from which it had been excluded by law; and on the other by a sense of wrong done by what was regarded as a dishonor of a national compact. This excitement was naturally transferred into the border counties of Missouri and the Territory, as settlers favoring free or slave institutions moved into it. A new difficulty soon occurred. Different constructions were put upon the organic law, it was contended by the one party that the right to hold slaves in the Territory existed, and that neither the people nor the Territorial Legislature could prohibit Slavery—that that power was alone possessed by the people when they were authorized to form a State Government. It was contended that the removal of the restriction virtually established slavery in the territory. This claim was urged by many prominent men in Western Missouri, who actively engaged in the affairs of the Territory. Every movement of whatever character which tended to establish free institutions was regarded as an interference with their rights.

Within a few days after the organic law passed, and as soon as its passage could be known on the border, leading citizens of Missouri crossed into the Territory, held Squatter meetings, and then returned to their homes. Among their resolutions are the following:

"That we will afford protection to no Abolitionist as a settler of the Territory."
"That we recognize the institution of Slavery as already existing in this Territory, and advise slaveholders to introduce their property as early as possible."
Similar resolutions were passed in various parts of the Territory, and by meetings in several counties of Missouri. Thus the first effect of the repeal of the restriction against Slavery was to substitute the resolves of squatter meetings, composed almost exclusively of citizens of a single state, for the deliberate action of Congress, acquiesced in for thirty-five years.

This unlawful interference has been continued in every important event in the history of the Territory; every election has been controlled not by the actual settlers, but by citizens of Missouri, and as a consequence every officer in the territory, from constables to Legislators, except those appointed by the President, owe their positions to non-resident voters. None have been elected by the settlers, and your Committee have been unable to find any political power whatever, however unimportant, has been exercised by the people of the territory.

In October, A. D. 1854, Gov. A. H. Reeder and the other officers appointed by the President arrived in the territory. Settlers from all parts of the country were moving in, in great numbers, making their claims and building their cabins. About the same time, and before any election was or could be held in the territory, a secret political society was formed in the State of Missouri, (1.) It was known by different names, such as 'Social Band,' 'Friends Society,' 'Blue Lodge,' 'The Sons of the South.' Its members were bound together by secret oaths, and they had passwords, signs, and grips, by which they were known to each other. Penalties were imposed for violating the rules and secrets of the Order. Written minutes were kept of the proceedings of the Lodges, and the different Lodges were connected together by an effective organization. It embraced great numbers of the citizens of Missouri, and was extended into other Slave States and into the territory. Its avowed purpose was not only to extend slavery into Kansas, but also into other territory of the United States, and to form a union of all the friends of this institution. Its plan of operating was to organize and send men to vote at the elections in the territory, to collect money to pay their expenses, and if necessary to protect them in voting. It also proposed to induce Pro-Slavery men to emigrate into the territory, to aid and sustain them while there, and to elect non-resident voters to their views. This dangerous society was controlled by men who avowed their purpose to extend slavery into the territory at all hazards, and was altogether the most effective instrument for organizing the subsequent armed invasions and forays. In its Lodges in Missouri, the affairs of Kansas were discussed, the force necessary to control the election was divided into bands, and leaders selected, means were collected, and signs and badges were agreed upon. While the great body of the actual settlers of the territory were relying upon the rights secured to them by the organic law, and had formed no organization or combination whatever, even of a party character, this conspiracy against their rights was gathering strength in a neighboring state, and would have been sufficient at their first election to have overpowered them, if they had been united by a man.

Your Committee had great difficulty in eliciting the proof of the details in regard to this secret society. One witness, member of the Legislative Council, refused to answer questions in reference to it (2.) Another declined to answer fully, because so do so would result in his injury (3.) Others could or would only answer as to the general purpose of the Society; but sufficient is disclosed in the testimony to show the influence it had in controlling the elections in the territory.

The first election was for a delegate to Congress. It was appointed for the 29th of November, 1854. The Governor divided the territory into 17 Election Districts; appointed judges, and prescribed proper rules for the election, [in the 1st, 3d, 8th, 9th, 10th, 12th, 13th, and 14th Districts, there appears to have been but little if any fraudulent voting.]

The election in the 2d District was held at the village of Douglas, nearly 50 miles from the Missouri line. On the day before the election, large companies of men came into the district in wagons and on horseback, and declared that they were from the State of Missouri, and were going to Douglas to vote. [J. Davidson, J. C. Prince, John Scott, T. R. Stringfellow, W. P. Richardson, &c.] O. G. Prince.